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If you go to the mountains, seashore country, have The Times-Dispatch

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Mr. Bryan Loses.

St. Louis, Mo., July 7th. The Times-Dispatch has repeatedly precloted that Mr. William J. Bryan would go to the National Democratic Convention as an obstructionist, and that he would have to be reckoned with. Both predictions were fulfilled to-day. Mr. Bryan received a great ovation.

It came largely from the gallerics, and it is possible that much of it was the expression of the radicals, but much of it was genuine. Bryan enthusiasm. He is still popular, and he makes a splendid appearance before a crowd. On the floor of the convention, the demonstration was from Nebraska, Missouri, Kentucky, Caifornia, lowa, Rhode Island, Arizona, and South Dakota, Utan and Hawali, but even that shows that Mr. bryan still has a following.

As obstructionist, he submitted a minority report in the Illinois contest, though the committee as a body reported favor of the sitting delegates. Mr. Bryan made an eloquent plea for justice, for party honor, for the great Demceratic principle of majority rule. He enthused his hearers, and his motivo was not apparent at the start.

But fust before he concluded his closing speech, he threw the firebrand and made it hiss. He recalled that some of the delegates who had been scated had voted for Palmer and Buckner. rica was for justice, and all that, but the conclusion forces itself that his real purpose was to avenge himself of his adversaries, and to stir up the discord of other days. The convention voted down his report more than two to one. But Mr. Bryan did not proclaim himself to be a marplot. He came with fair words upon his lips. He declared that he had come to the convention in harmo frame of mind; that he had come in the hope that a platform would be framed, upon which all Democrats should comfortably stand; yet a little while ago, Mr. Bryan was asked by The Times-Dispatch, face to face, if there was any possible platform, upon which he and the sold Democrats could stand, and he said no; that the "cleavage had gone to the

Mr. Bryan said to-day that he had come to the convention in the hope that a candidate would be nominated, whom all Democrats could support. Yet, a little ago, he said that Parker, whose nomination is a moral certainty, was the tool of corporations, and could not he trusted. Is not Mr. Bryan an interesting politician? But thanks to the cafe and sane Democracy, the solution of the puzzle is no longer a matter of importance to the party. He made a test of his strength to-day and saw that his control was gone. He shot his arrow, but it fell short. W. S. C.

Some Issues of the Campaign. The coming campaign will be fought on the issues of prosperity and the race question. As to the race questionthough its prominence as a campaign issue may be desired by some, it will he deplored by true patriots whether Northern or Southern-Democrats or Republicans. When President Grant said: "Let us have peace," he raised a more enduring monument to his same than the memory of his campaigns, and when Wilflam McKinley took up the same work he endeared himself to a people which his sympathy and patriotism had reunited beyond all expectation. It remained for Roosevelt to destroy in large measure the mutual confidence between the North and South that McKinley had so painstakingly and broadmindedly raised; and

The Times - Dispatch | cd. but it will inevitably entail the overlard the settlement of the race question for years. As John Sharp Williams well said—the whites have no real ground for tear. It is the negroes of the South, the businers and the peace of the whole country/that will suffer from any such roturn to reconstruction methods.

So much for the race issue. As to all the prosperity that we have had since 1890, the Republicans take sole credit and ennounce with unctuous self-satisfaction that for the future they will "stand pat." What is "standing pat?" To quote Mr. Williams again, it is "a shibboleth, which maketh them known-one to the othera shipboleth drawn from the gambier's table: "Stand pat," a precent born of cowardice and fear to move." But on what do they base their right to this hattle cry? Surely the Republicans can and must take the blame for the Sherman bill, but the repeal belongs to the Democrats. The Republicans can justly have the blame for the extravagance of Harrison's administration, but not the ciedit for the economy of Claveland s. It was a Republican Congress and President that unsettled our money question, and a Democratic Congress and President that put us indubitably and forever on a gold

So much we may say of human effort and intelligence, but how about prosperi-1y? Surely not even the effrontery of Roosevelt's blind conceit would claim Republican credit for bountiful crops at home and scanty crops abroad; for the increase in the price of wheat from 48 to 70 cents, and for the consequent influx of wealth with work for idle hands and food for empty mouths. Nor can the Republican party "point with pride" to the enormous increase of the gold output in South Africa and Alaska. These ure causes that lie byond human control. These are makers of prosperity that are given and withheld without regard to votes or platforms, and so far as human interference can take credit, the praise ties with the Democrats who prepared tife way by putting national finance once and for all on a sound basis.

This much, however, the Republican party has done, and for this it should an-It has taken advantage of great prosperity to bind yet heavier burdens on the laboring man, It has by special avislation more strongly entrenched proected industries which prey upon the efenseless American consumer. It has allowed widespread official corruption to grow rampant in government departments. It has through President Roosevelt added unnecessary millions to an plready corrupt pension roll, and that, too, by an unheard of usurpation of executive authority. It has made fainthearted attacks on illegal combinations for the purpose of creating the impres

All this and more it has done and by so doing it has welded the unorganized and oppressed Democrats into an opposition that will prove to Mr. Roosevelt that neither he nor his policies are desired

Populist Programme. After a convention, which was lacking n enthusiasm and confidence, the Ponulists nominated Thomas E. Watson, of reorgia, for President and Thomas H. Tribbles, of Nebraska, for Vice-President. At the end there was a stampede for Vatson, and his nomination was made nanimous. The Populist party adopted a platform similar to those of previous years, of which the cardinal points are the sole right of the government to issue money and government ownership of railroads, telegraph, telephone, postal services and the establishment of a parcels post. On the labor question, Populists endorsed the eight-hour day for factories, workshops and mines, as well s government offices. So much for specific aims. On the general theory of goveinment the Populist platform said: "We tation of the Constitution and a fair and impartial enforcement of laws under it, and imprisonment without the right of trial by jury." The "institutive and refer tions were required to be subjected to such government control as would pro

tect the public. On the whole, the platform is moderstely socialistic, and has just about the same objects as other parties of like tendencies in England. The attitude of the American people towards the Democratic and Republican parties at present is such as to make the Populists only a olce crying in the wilderness. The two great parties at present represent broadly the real political aims of the vast majority of our people. The Populise party is rather an experimental and academic statement of theories, which have no possibility of being put into effect by the Populists. Like all theories, however, they may develop force, and the history of theoretical parties is generally that neir best ideas are adopted by the practical parties when the people are ready for the advance called for. Of the Populists' demands, that which calls for the establishment of a parcels post will louhtless receive most general approval. Certainly in Thomas E. Watson, the Populists will have a brilliant and aggressive campaigner, and, though the party is no longer a force in American political life in point of voters, it will not fail of influence on the ideals of the other parties.

Dr. Alderman Accepts. When the question of a president for the University of Virginia was first agitated, those who were opposed to such a departure doubted first whether a satisfactory man could be gotten, and, second, whether, if he were gotten, it would not mean such a change in the University system of government as to seriously impair its efficiency. After a long canvass by the board of visitors, the hame of Dr. Edwin A. Alderman was it is now for the Republican party, no longer under McKinley's beneficial guidance, to attempt to again disrupt our country on partisan, sectional and color lines. The disruption can be accomplish.

Mentioned as the choice for the presidency, the presidency of the presidency of the presidency of partisan, sectional and color lines. The disruption can be accomplish.

Mentioned as the choice for the presidency of the presidency of the presidency of the presidency of partisan, sectional and color lines. The disruption can be accomplish.

Mentioned as the choice for the presidency of t

sonality, give the University that direc-tion and concentration which it needed. The University of Virginia, its board of visitors and its alumni all appreciate the

on Dr. Alderman to keep him at Tulane. They appreciate his high attainments, his lofty ideals and his capacity for administration, and with this appreciation is bound up a hearty and faithful desire and intention to support and aid Dr. Alderman in his task. It will not be a simple matter to convert a confederation of autonomous chairs into a republic with a powerful executive head, but under such circumstances as those which confronted the University of Virginia, and with such a leader as Dr. Alderman has shown himself to be, the change should be accomplished with the least friction

and the greatest efficiency.
We congratulate the State of Virginia sure Dr. Alderman that he will be wel-University of Virginia and given full and cordial support in his high and important

The Philadelphia Press comes to us profusely flustrated with cuts made from napshot photographs, and showing the nraged New Jersey farmers armed with brush, hunting for a negro named Aaron Timbers, who a few days ago criminally assaulted Mrs. Charles Biddles, a white woman of Burlington county. Even in the absence of the lengthy story accompanying the cuts we could easily tell from the pictures that had the enraged white men found the negro, there would have been no trial by jury, Judge Lynch would promptly have attended to Timbers. The pictures look very much like some of those we have seen illustrating how Texans and Mississippians and Virginians sometimes hunt for bad negroes. Here is your object lesson that tells of the quality of white men's blood and how it is thicker than sentiment, and that geography cuts no figure when the bad negro makes his devilish encroachments upon the white man's social domain. The bad negro and the nameless crime call for a session of Judge Lynch's court just as promptly in New Jersey or l'ennsylvania or Massachusetts as in Texas or Mississippi or Virginia.

Tillman had to be heard, and it was, perhaps, well enough that his text was so harmless a thing as the white man plank. Everyboy except Tillman is disposed to laugh the nigger plank, in Mr. Roosevelt's platform, off the stage,

Cutting hay on the Hudson and cutting considerable ice on the upper waters of the Mississippi at one and the same time. is the double act Judge Parker

n its mouth and instructed itself for larker at a rapid rate; that is to say, while the train was making about fifty

The Hon. John H. Reagan, the only surviving member of President Davis's Confederate Cabinet, is a conspicuous nember of the St. Louis Convention.

As far as we have been able to discover, nobody at St. Louis showed a determined disposition to throw a tow line to Colonel Bryan.

Many of the statements of some of the St. Louis special correspondents can well be taken with a big Western granary of allowance.

A Philadelphia man was run over and killed by a hearse. Philadelphia's ruling passion, slowness, remains strong even into death. Lightning struck the Governor's office

kind, and the Governor was out of town, The market stalls and fruit stands of Richmond fail to show any evidence of the brevity of the peach crop of this

sesterday, but it was not of the political

"I intend to reach the pole," says Lieutenant Peary, and the same sounds like an expression borrowed front a race

John Sharp Williams and Elihu Root, ve suppose, will go down in history as the keynoters of 1904.

The Roanoke town cow has at last been ordered to go 'way back in the pen

The Argus-eyed Virginians will take in and see the World's Fair as well as the

More than one tow line seems to have suffered a little over straining at St.

Dr. Theodor Herzl, the Famous Zionist, Dead.

Zionist, Dead.

In a small town in the Swiss Alps, Dr. Theodor Herzl died from heart trouble, in the forty-fourth year of his life.

The news of his death spread rapidly, and a great shock fell upon the few millions of his followes, who recognized in him one of their best leaders.

Dr. Herzl's career as a Zionist and Jewish patriot, though brief, was yet a most brilliant one. Until about eight years ago he was very little known among Jews, and still less in the world at large. He was a very good newspaper writer, a good novelist and an excellent critic. For the past thirteen or fourteen years he had been associated with the "Wiener Neue Presso" as one of the ablest on their staff of editors.

The reactionary agitation of the anti-

Presse" as one of the ablest on their staff of editors.
The reactionary agitation of the anti-Semites made Dr. Herzl for the first time feel that he was a Jew, and that there existed a Jewish problem. How to solve it was his life's work.
The strength of his views as a Zionist was clearly demonstrated in his hook. "The Jewish State." This rather visionary production presented Herzl's views as to how the Jews would conduct affairs in their own domain. The book, immediately after its production, was translated into almost every language, and Zionists all over the world began to recognize in him one of their greatest leaders.
Although Zionism was not created by Herzl, yet he must be credited with developing it from a narrow religious sect to a great political movement, with nearly three million adherents.

After the massacres of 1883, the Zion-

MAKERS OF RICHMOND

Brief Sketches of Men Who Have Helped to Make the City. Skotch No. 11-Series Began June 26, 1004.

Ashton Starke is one of the prominent men of Richmond. He is also widely

Ashton Starke is one of the prominent men of Richmond. He is also widely known. Everybody knows him and everybody likes him. Mr. Starke is a native of Richmond, and comes of a family whose residence in this vicinity is traced back far into the past century. His grandfather was a colonel in the Mexican war and represented the district, in which was Hanover county, in the councils of the State.

Ashton Starke was the only son of P. H. Starke, so well remembered by our older citizens as a man of strong personality and infeliect, and one of Richmond's leading and best citizens. The subject herewith was educated at the well remembered schools of Roger Martin and David Turner, and later at Richmond College, having given one session to attending the law class under Dr. J. L. M. Curry and Mr. Davis. He served a full term as president of the Richmond College Alumni Association.

Mr. Starke ans ever been popular among our people. His geniality, ready wit, inventiveness of mind and cautious business updaiffications have rendered him a general favorite in the business arena, as also in the social circles. With it all hid is devoid of "airs and graces," full of bon homme and good humor, and few excel him in reparte. He has never courted public position, but was at one time provalled upon to "stand for" the State Legislature, and his reputation and speeches easily instred his election He declined re-election.

His signal strength as an organizer, c. was shown as the president of the Virginia 'Exposition in 1888, the largest

His signal strength as an organizer, otc., was shown as the president of the Virginia Exposition in 1888, the largest and most creditable thing of the kind ever held in this State. In 1889 Mr. Starke, under the instructions of the Chamber of Commerce, prepared a paper entitled "Richmond's Needs," which was ordered to be printed and thousands of copies distributed.

While a member of the Legislature Mr. Starke was one of the most active members of the committee which made the report on the Virginia State debt, which gave the data and facts upon which to

gave the data and facts upon which to

entirely different principles. Money accumulated by nearly overy congregation and small colonies organized all over the Holy Land for the purpose of teach-

and smally colonies organized all over the Holy Land for the purpose of teachthe young generation agriculture, but the desired purpose was not achieved, and the movement was almost at a perfect standstill when Dr. Herzl took an active part about eight or nine years ago. or Zionism of those days, was based on-Dr. Herzl was the first to begin the agitation for the purchase of Palestine, where every Jew should have a political guaranty of individual liberty, instead of being subject to the Sultan; he was the one to organize the great Zionist convention in Basle, where representatives of Jews from all over the world were present; he was also the one with communicated with the Sultan and other powers regarding the establishment of a Jewish home; at all the conventions Dr. Herzl was the presiding officer, and the newspaper with which he was connected its official organ. Dr. Herzl was the most important European Jew, who recognized Zionism as an important factor of the Jewish cause. By means of these factors he succeeded fully in bringing Zionism out from the synagogues and Russian ghettos to the wide world.

synagogues and Russian gnettos to the wide world.

Herzl, as head of the movement, succeeded in interesting such men as Max Nordau; the Italian scientist, Lombrose; the famous English writer. Israel Zangwill; the American economist, Richard Gotthell, and the world-renowned Norwegian critic, George Brandes. All those splendid men are still indefatigable workers for the Jewish cause.

By his character and genius Dr. Herzl placed Zionism on so high a plane that

By his character and gentus Dr. Herzi placed Zionism on so high a plano that even the most intelligent and weafthy Jews were no longer ashamed of belonging to it, but in profundity and enthusiasm the movement has lost a great deal since the last convention in Basle. The most ardent and enthusiastic Zionists had been orthodox Russian rabbis and folk-poets, for it was a part of their ballet to restore Jerusalem and have a government of their own.

folk-poets, for it was a part of their bay lief to restore Jerusalem and have a government of their own.

Li, Herzl, as a diplomat, saw clearly that satisfactory arrangements with the Sultan could not be made. He, therefore, originated a new idea of purchasing land in some remote part of Eastern Africa, where the persecuted refugees could be settled in small colonies. With this idea he came out openly at the last Basle convention, thereby antagonizing every orthodox Jew, for the spirit of going to the promised land was entirely eliminated. As a doctrine, Zionism is known to have more separate factions with different theories than any other movement; yet the competent leader had more than enough energy and skill to control the entire movement.

With the death of Dr. Theodor Herzl Zionism lost its best and greatest leader, and it is very doubtful, to say the least, whether any one can be selected from its ranks to fill his place.

JEROME H. JONESSOFF.

JEROME H. JONESSOFF.

Personal and General.

T. L. St. Germaine, a Chippewa, has just been admitted to the bar in lowa and is the State's first Indian practitioner at law.

Thomas S. Lippy, millionaire, amateur athlete and philanthropist, is president the Seattle, Wash., Y. M. C. A. branch. Mr. Lippy made a great deal of money in the Klondike, where one claim yielded him over \$1,000,000.

Miss Annie S. Peck, of Boston, has salled for South America, intending to make the ascent of Mount Sorata in the Andes, between 21,000 and 25,000 feet high. She attempted this feat last year, but was compelled to give it up because of unfavorable weather. Miss Peck also proposes to visit the crater at Sahama, the highest volcane in the world.

Ellis Meredith, one of the best known pondeal writers in the West, comes very justly by her literary ability. Though born on the Wyoming frontier, she was of Huguenot stock. One of her ancestors was a Josef Saurin, who wrote a satire which was credited to Voltaire, and for which Voltaire was sent for the first time to the Bastlie.

When Assistant Secretary Adee, of the State Department, travell abroad, as he does every summer, a always carries two wateness on his person with Washington and European time. He savs: "When I want to think United States I pull dut the Washington watch, and when I want to think European, I look at the other."

TWO FIRE ALARMS. Small Blaze at Krug's Soap Fac-

tory-False Alarm.

Two alarms of fire were turned in yester-day afternoon. The first from Box 32, at Twenty-fifth and Main Streets, was g false alarm, no one knew who turned in the alarm, nor was there a fire.

The scood came from Box 68, C. J. Krug's soap factory, on north sepenteenth Street. The fire was a first and defective fife. The day of the fire was trifling and the fire was put out by the local Chesapeake and Ohio department. Brownies and Richmond to Fight

Assume Their Duties.



figure the settlement, the late lamented Mr. Craig being the expert accountant employed. He was for two years president of the Commonwealth Club.

Mr. Starke stands something less than six feet six inches in height, and few men are better known. He is a man of strong convictions and the courage to stand by them. He rates men rather for what they are than for what they are worth, and meets the humble and the pretentious everywhere just allke. He has from the beginning of, his business career stuck to the same channel, and to-day is financially independent, while his name and business is thoroughly known all throughout the South Atlantic States. He married Miss Florine Dunlop, of Macon, Ga., now one of our mest popular society ladies, and who comes from a family conspicuous throughout Georgia for the beauty of its women.

COMPROMISE BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT

A Chicago Newsboy That Prospered at Newport News.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 7.—The
Neftall-Morewith breach of promise suit
was compromised to-day, and the matter
will not be taken to the Court of Appeals,
as was announced. The case was twice
tried, the jury in the first trial giving
Miss Neftall, who resides in Chicago,
one thousand dollars. In the second
trial, which ended a few days ago, she
received a verdict of two thousand five
hundred. It is understood that the compromise was on a sum of less than a
thousand dollars.
Miss Neftall sued Morewith, who is a

Inousand dollars.

Miss Neftall sued Morewith, who is a merchant here, for \$5,000 damages, claiming that he promised to marry her when both were living in Chicago in 1898, and that he reliterated the promise about a year ago. In 1808 Morewith was a boy in knickerbockers, selling newspapers and blacking boots on the streets of Chicago. Since coming here, several years ago, he has made considerable money.

The young woman, who is said to be

The young woman, who is said to be eight years older than the man, came here nearly a year ago in response to a telegram from a mutual friend of the parties, who wired her that Morewith was ready to marry her. On her arrival Morewith positively refused to go to the altar, and she at once entered suit for

Since that time she has been supporting herself here by working as a dress-maker.

BASE-BALL.

No Games Yesterday in National League-Scores Elsewhere. NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Scores Yesterday.

Where They Play To-day.

Boston at Plitsburg New York at St. Louis. Brooklyn at Chicago. Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Standing of the Clubs.					
Clubs. Won.	Lost.	r			
New York 49	17				
Chicago 38	25				
St. Louis 33	20				
Pittsburg 33	29				
Cincinnati 36	36				
Brooklyn 28	42				
Boston 25	42	MF.			
Philadelphia 25	46				

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Scores Yesterday. Washington-Philadelphia (rain) Boston, 4; New York, 1. Chleago, 1; St. Louis, 0. Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 2.

Where They Play To-day. Boston at New York. Washington at Philadelphia. Detroit at Cleveland. Chicago at St. Louis.

Standing of th	ie Clu	ıbs.	
Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.
New York	40	24	.6
Phicago	38	20 30	.E
hi adelphia	29	30	
Octroit	27	35 34	
Vashington	11 7	61	ME.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Scores Yesterday. At Nashville: Nashville, 3; Atlanta, 6, At Memphis: Little Rock, 6; Memphis, 1. At Shreveport: Shreveport, 4; New Orleans At Birmingham: Birmingham, 7; Mont-

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Scores Yesterday. At Jacksonville: Jacksonville, b; Macon, At Savannah: Savannah, 5; Augusta, 1.

Bristol, 2; Wytheville, 1. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
PRISTOL, VA., July 7.—The first of three games of base-ball, between Wytheville, Va., and Bristol were played hers to-day, It was a hotly contested game, and resulted in Bristol's favor. Score, 2 to 1.

TWIN CITY GAMES.

for First Place—Game Yesterday.
The Cherokee Indians and the Barton
Heights Inperials played a game of ball
at Broad Sirect Park yesterday afternoon.
The game resulted in a victory for the
Indians by the score of 7 to 3. It was a hit
and run sort of affair, and there were no
features.

and run sort of affair, and there were no features.

The Twin City Lesgue games to-morrow afternoan promises to be interesting. The Brownies and Richmonds will make a strong fight for first place at 4:30 o'clock, and Barton Heights and Swansbore will get at each other at 2:30 o'clock. The latter club.

Men's High-Class Suits

Actual Value \$15.00 and \$9.90 \$16.50 Special at Only

Men's High-Class Suits, tailored in strictly first-class manner and finely trimmed, in newest plaids, neat stripes and fashionable mixtures, as well as high-grade Blue Serges and Black Unfinished Worsteds, both single and double-breasted sacks; actual \$15 and \$16.50 values, special, only...

Burk & Co., 1003 E. Main

JULY 8TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

The isle of Thia, one of the scattered cluster called the Sporades, in the Grecian archipelago, rose brightly from the sea.

James Verrazzanus, the Florentine discoverer, dated his letter to the King of France from Dieppe, giving an account of his voyage along the coast of the United States, in which he is supposed to have visited the outer harbor of New York.

Gregory XV. (Alexander Ludovisio), Pope, died. He erected the See of Paris into an archbishopric.

Elihu Yale, the benefactor of Yale College, died. He was descended from an ancient and wealthy family in Wales, born in New Haven in 1748, acquired an estate in the East Indies, and on his return was chosen Governor of the East India Company.

Battle of Ticonderoga, in which the British and provincial troops of 16,000 men, under Abercrombie, were repulsed in attempting to storm the fort, then under commande of Montcalm. The British generated the eral was induced to this rash attack by the favorable report of the engineer, and from having learned that a reinforcement was expected from Canada. The French had felled a breastwork of trees in front of the fort with their branches pointing outward and sharpened, so as to form an almost impenetrable abatis, in this the assailants became entangled and were exposed to a murderous fire. Abercrombie, finding the attack fruitless, ordered a retreat after a contest of near four

Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, with his family took refuge on board the Fowey, British man-of-war at Yorktown. 1776.

The Declaration of Independence of the United States proclaimed from the steps of the State House at Philadelphia and read to the army in the city of New York.

Battle of Fort Ann, the British defeated the Americans under Colonel Livingston, who retreated to Fort Edward. The Americans lost 128 cannon and considerable stores.

The French fleet under Count d'Estaing arrived off the Delaware,

having been at sea eighty-seven days. 1779.

The British under Governor Tryon plundered and burned Norwalk, Conn. Two churches, 80 dwellings, 87 barns, 22 stores, 4 mills and 5 vessels were destroyed.

Outposts of the American encampment at Fort George attacked by the British and Indians. A company under Lieutenant Eldridge was sent to support the post, but fell into an ambush and after an obstinate struggle, 13 were killed, 5 escaped, the remainder, including Lieutenant Eldridge, were taken prisoners and put to death by the Indians with great barbarity.

1853.

The American expedition under Commodore Perry arrived at

promises to win from the strong Heights RIENECKE WINS

AT BRIGHTON. Two Favorites Win on a Heavy

Track.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 7.—The races at Brighton Beach to-day were run over a heavy track, and only two favorities won, the other four events going to long shots. Summaries: First race-selling, six farious-Blue Cont. 3 to 1) first, Martha Corman (3 to 1) second, Flyer de Marie (10 to 1) third. Time, 1:15-25.

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(17 to 5) third. Time, 1:14-5.
Third race—handleap, one mile and a furlong—Hunt Park (even) first, Himself (8 to
1) second, Jack Ratlin (20 to 1) third. Time,
1:51.

Fourth race—the Atlantic stakes, selling, six furlongs—Carrie Jones (10 to 1) first, Lincroft (8 to 5) second, Gold Ten (7 to 2) third. Time, 1:16 1-5.

Fifth race—selling, one mile and a six leanth—lane Holly (7 to 1) first Time, 1:16 1-5.

Fifth race-selling, one mile and a sixteenth—Jane Holly (5 to 1) first, Ben MacDhul (1 to 5) second, Carnjah (6 to 2) third. Time, 1:40.

Sixth race-one mile and a sixteenth—Sonora Bello (10 to 1) first, Marmee (5 to 1) second, Persistence (5 to 1) third. Time, 1:50.

The Hawthorne Running.

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, July 7.—Results at Hawthorns:
First race-four and one-half furious—
reaces Dillon (11 to 5) first, Rain Witch (10 t) scoot, Effic M. (60 to 1) third, Time. 153 3-5.

Second, Prec-six furlongs—The Mighty (12 Second Prec-six furlongs—The Mighty (13 Second Prec-six furlongs—The Mighty (13 Second Prec-six furlongs—Chifton Forge (4 to 6) first, Phil Finch (3 to 1) second, Hrags (6 to 1) third. Time, 1:30 2-5.

Fourth race—seven furlongs—Chifton Forge (4 to 6) first, Phil Finch (3 to 1) second, Hrags (6 to 1) third. Time, 1:30 2-5.

Fourth race—on mile—Fonsoluca (even) first, Birchbroom (11 to 5) second, Fonoasta (6 to 1) third. Time, 1:44.

Fifth race—five and one-half furlongs—Flaxman (12 to 5) first, Ivan the Terrible (5 to 2) second, Gold Enamel (7 to 5) third. Time, 1:10 2-5.

Valeat (26 to 1) third. Time, 2:28 2-5.

TO NIAGARA FALLS VIA FOPULAR YORK RIVER LINE AND BAL-TIMORE AND OHIO.

The Southern Ralway begs to announce on July 14th, August 4th and 18th, September 1st and 16th, and October 6th, they will sell the popular ten days' excursion tickets to Niagara Falls, Rato from Richmond 313 round trip. For detailed information call on City Ticket Agents, 519 and 220 East Main Street, or C. W. WESTBURY, D. P. A.

C. W. WESTEURY, D. P. A.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO
LYNCHBURG AND ROANOKE,
TUESDAY, JULY 12TH.

VIA NORFOLK AND WESTERN RWY.
THREE DAYS IN THE MOUNTAINS.
Special fast train will leave Richmond,
Byrd Street Station, Tuesday, July 12th,
for Lynchburg and Reanoke, stopping
only at Bedford, Montvale and Blue
Fidge, in both directions. Lynchburg
and return \$2.00. Roanoke and return
\$1.00. Returning, special train will leave
\$10anoke Friday, July 15th, at 12:30 noon,
arriving Richmond 6:50 P. M. For tickets
and further information, apply to theket
agent, Byrd Street Station, or at company's office, 538 East Main Street, John
L. Wagner, City Passenger Agent,
District Passenger Agent,

OVER CALLAHAN

Rendered Unconscious by a Head Bump When His Bridge Was Broken.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) EMPORIA, VA., July 7.—Charles Rein-ecke, of Richmond, and Jack Callahan, night on the mat before a large audience of Emporia people in a wrestling bout. The contest was a decided success from start to finish, and it was a splendid exhibition. The style selected in the first bout was catch-as-catch-can, won upon toss of a coin by Reinecke, and it took him twenty-two minutes to secure the

In the second bout GrecoRoman style

In the second bout GrecoRoman style was selected, and Callahan put the Richmond wrestler's back to the mat in thirty-six minutes.

While Callahan was trying to break Reinecke's bridge in the second fall the intter's head was thrust against the floor with great force, and he was rendered senseless for a few minutes.

The third fall was given to Reinecke in eighteen minutes, the catch-as-catch-can style being used.

Lovers of the art are endeavoring to get Reinecke to start a school here during next month.

ANNEXATION QUESTION.

Ordinance Committee to Report Favorably Taking in 3,000 People The Ordinance Committee of the City Coun-cil will probably meet in called session io-night to make a report on the annexation of night to make a report on the annexation of a portop of Tuckahoe District, Henrico county. The committee has inspected the territory in question, and have found that a large majority of the residents are favorable to annexation. If such territory be added to the olty, it will eliminate old Shumakor's Procinct, and about 3,000 people will be added to the population of the city.

A report will be made to Council, and it is likely a special session of that body will be called to consider the proposition.

OVERCOME BY HEAT.

Colored Man Succumbs to Yes-

Colored Man Succumbs to Yesgerday's Heated Atmosphere
Sam Martin, a colored employe of the P.
H. Mayo Branch of the American Tobacco
Company, was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon just after leaving the factory
for the day.
He fell to the street in an unconscious condition, and was taken to a barber sinp across
the Street, No. 18 South Seventh where he
was made as comfortable as possible until the
arrival of the ambulance. Derkins made
an examination and found the man to be in
a serious condition. After working on him
for an hour and a half the decorar removed
him to his home, No. 8 North Sixth Street.
It is not thought the stroke will prove fetal.